

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOOKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANTUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
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DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GLIDIRON.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY

FOR LADIES' and OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUENITZ'S

POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROBERT'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEBLEY AND SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.
BUSBY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE, and
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.
All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

GLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Souped PIG'S FEET.

Souped SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

REICHARDSON and ROBERT'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.



MITSUI BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
28th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at
Daylight.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 4th February.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.
All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Storage.
To KOBE,	\$ 60	\$15
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, ..	75	20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, ..	120	40
..... KOBE,	45	30

A Reduction is made on RETURN CAVIN
PASSENGERS.
Cargo and PASSENGERS for Nigataki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICE, No. 50A, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, February 23, 1881. m3

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GALLIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, 7th March, 1881, at 3 p.m.
Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the 6th March.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at
the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agents of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1881. m37



PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading, CAPTAIN T. J. ALDERSON, will
be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on MONDAY,
the 7th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one
week later than by the direct route via
Galle.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 24, 1881. m37

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of March,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
YANGTSE, Commandant CHAMPEAUX,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the
13th of March, 1881. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

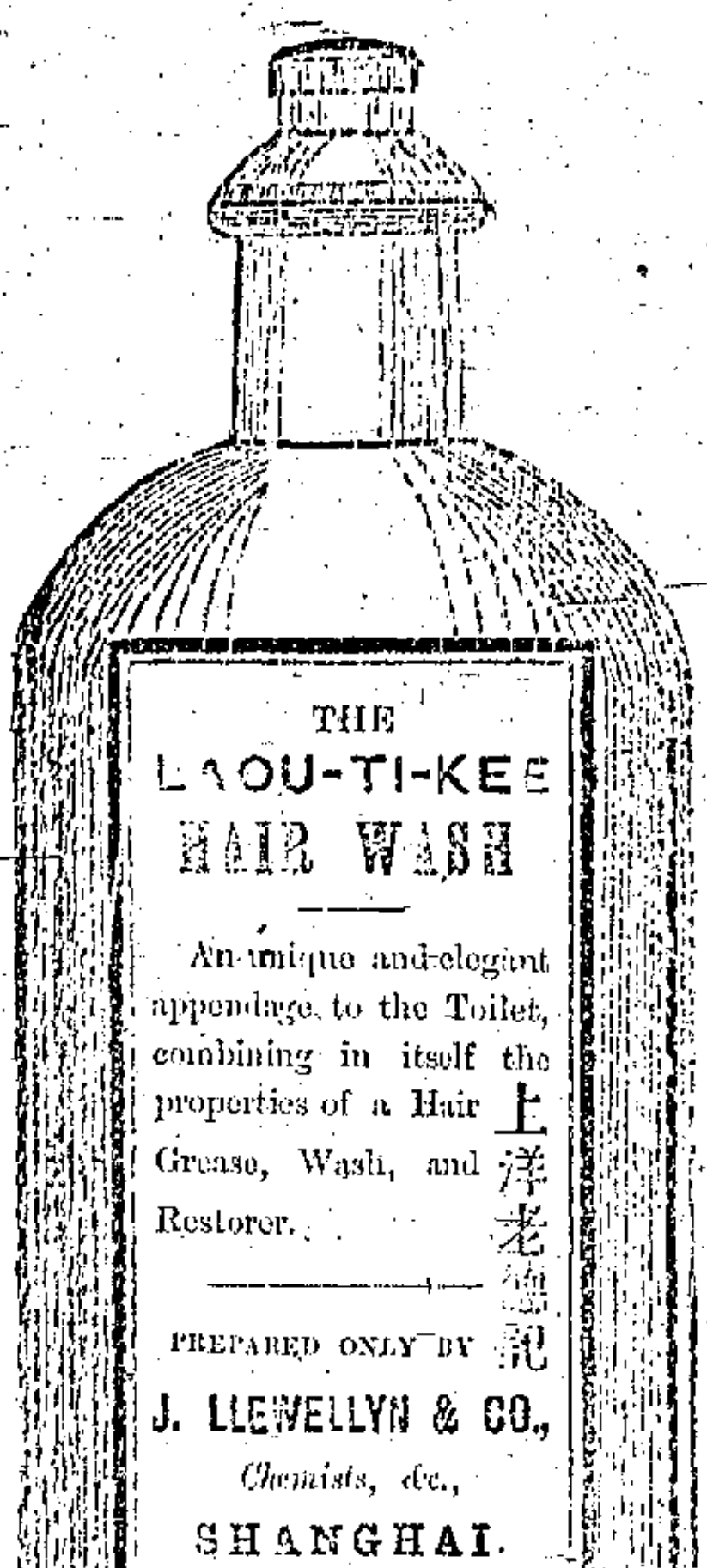
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1881. m34

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of
a Hair Oil or Pomade without their sticki-
ness. It induces a healthy action of the
scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-
tains more than the best ingredients, and
the greatest care is taken in the com-
pounding. When the Hair falls off after
fever or any other sickness, this Wash
will surely prove of the greatest value.



LAOU-TIK-KEE
HAIR WASH

An unique and elegant
appurtenance to the Toilet,
combining in itself the
properties of a Hair
Grease, Wash, and
Restorative.

PREPARED ONLY BY
J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,
Chemists, &c.,
SHANGHAI.

DIRECTIONS.
A small portion to be poured upon the Head,
and then rubbed into the Hair with the Fingers.
No Pomade required.

From its great nourishing power of the
follicles it may in time cause Hair to return
to its natural color; it, however, does not
contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,
the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no
odor, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,
Shanghai.

Through Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Fookchow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SERIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,248

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-
CUMULATIONS, 8th
April, 1880.....Tls. 913,248

Directors.
W. M. BOYD, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. ENKINSON, Esq., J. H. HITCH, Esq.,
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of
the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-
nually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 10038

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are
prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27031

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty-Ports of
China, Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. DOUGHERTY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

To-day's Advertisements.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
HIOGO.

The Steamship
"Pleasure Castle,"
KIDDER, Commander, will
be despatched for the
above Ports at Daylight, TO-MORROW,
the 3rd Instant, instead of at the time pre-
viously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Volga,"
Commandant GUTHRIE,
will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 3rd
Instant, at 11 a.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Saghalien,"
Commandant ROLLAND,
will be despatched for
SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 3rd
Instant, at Noon.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHINA, NEWCHANG, HIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Ajaz,"
Capt. A. KIDD, will be
despatched at 4 p.m.
TO-MORROW, the 3rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"Nemac,"
Capt. WESTON, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS should sufficient
inducement offer, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
"Kenmore Castle,"
will be despatched as above on THURSDAY,
the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS should sufficient
inducement offer, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
"Kenmore Castle,"
will be despatched as above on SUNDAY,
the 20th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS.

Also,
Entire GODOWNS TO BE LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

TO BE LET.

(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH POS-
SESSION ON THE FIRST OF MAY A.C.)

THE HOUSE, PRAYA EAST, No. 11, at
present in the occupation of the Un-
dersigned. Either the whole House or in
parts.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

THE GROUND FLOORS OF HOUSES,
Nos. 2 and 3, PRAYA EAST, (known as the
"Blue Houses"), Immediate possession.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"India," from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before 1 p.m. TO-MORROW, request-
ing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1881. m3

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

OLOSAGO, German schooner, Captain
Schluter—Stemmen & Co.
Gov. Goodwin, American ship, Captain
William Lester—Messageries Maritimes.

CARL RITTER, German barque, Captain
H. Jäger—Wilder & Co.
TA LEE, German barque, Captain O.
Stolte—Stemmen & Co.

CAUCUTTA, American ship, Capt. Smith—
Stemmen & Co.
R. R. THOMAS, American ship, Capt. P.
B. Nichols—Order.

C. T. Hook, British steamer, Capt. W.
H. Bradley—Landstein & Co.
NAPLES, British steamer, Captain O.
White—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AMETHYST, American barque, Captain J.
Slocum—Captain.
WELER, German steamer, Captain Mas-
mann—Wilder & Co.

CLAVENHOUSE, British steamer, Capt. J.
Brown—Geo. K. Stevens & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2, Nemo, British steamer, 662,
Westoby, Fookchow Feb. 25, Amoy 26, and
Swatow March 1, General—Dorcas La-
pauk & Co.

March 2, Saghalien, French steamer, 3000,
Rolland, Marseilles Jan. 23, Naples 23,
Port Said 26, Suez 31, Aden Feb. 6, Galla-
pago 14, Singapore 23, and Saigon 26, Mails and
General—Messageries Maritimes.

March 2, F. C. Sieben, German barque,
641, C. N. Dahl, Cardiff Nov. 2, via Amoy,
Calcutta—Borneo Co., Limited.

DEPARTURES.

March 2, Walle, for Hoihow, etc.
2, Yunnan, for Whampoa.
2, Kwantung, for Coast Ports.
2, Diamante, for Amoy.
2, Kedung, for Yokohama.
2, Quanta, for Saigon.
2, Kedung, for Bombay, etc.
2, Kedung, for Trieste, etc.
2, Padana, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Nordstjern, for Chinkiang.
Tung Ling, for Swatow.
C. T. Hook, for Saigon.
Alex. Newton, for Whampoa.
Flora Creek, for Shanghai.
Cheung Hock Kian, for Swatow.
Solid, for Nouchwang.
Morning Star, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Saghalien, for Hongkong: from Mar-
seilles, Mr. and Mrs. Duvall, Capt. Bury,
and Mr. Lopes d'And

plot around the various characters introduced. The indignation of the poor but proud nobles, on discovering that he had been "trepanned" by a designing woman; his poverty, which brings in the inevitable cobbler as the sharer of nobility in his drudgery; his battle of right against wrong, are all woven together in a charming web of dramatic effect, in which the forced imitations and misquoting of the Marquis, and the bright girlish manners of her niece play the part of light and shade. As most of our readers must have seen, the drama, we refrain from sketching the plot, and give the cast, as follows:—

Marquis de Frontignac..... Mr. HOCKEY.
Viscount de Millefleur..... Mr. CRISPARKLE.
Rodolphe (a Young Painter)..... Mr. LESLIE.
Cecile (a Cobbler)..... Mr. TRAEB.
Tatloo..... Mr. LAUREN.
Ravens..... Mrs. BERNARD.
Rich Merchant's Widow..... Mrs. STUART.
Cecile (her Niece)..... Mrs. STUART.

It is almost needless to say that the piece was well mounted, even the details having been carefully attended to. The dresses were exceptionally good—good, indeed, worthy of the Marquis and Viscount. Mr. HOCKEY, simply confirmed what has already been so frequently said regarding her powers as an actress. In skill and consequent ease and grace she is so far above criticism that one merely enjoys her personation. She was dressed as the Parisian lady of the eighteenth century; and her portrayal of the rich widow who had determined to shine in the hated world of the "upper ten" at any cost, who ultimately found out her mistake, and at last gave free play to her better feelings by changing the pursuits of the will-to-way fashion, was a series of sustained triumphs. There was one touch of better feeling, when she seeks to prevent the Marquis from signing the hateful marriage contract blindly and trustfully, and is balked in her attempt because she is not allowed to be admitted to the drawing room. Her determination to achieve her purpose, and the varied moods that marked her demeanour as she strove to gain her ends and when she failed, were capably delineated throughout; and while she succeeded more than once in making the audience dislike the unworthy character she represented, she was frequently rewarded by the hearty applause elicited by her great histrionic powers. The Society will lose one of its most accomplished members when Mrs. Bernard leaves, and while the public may hope to see her return, they may also feel grateful for the impetus she has given to thoroughly artistic amateur representations during the last two or three years. Mrs. Stuart it is to be congratulated upon the charmingly natural rendering she gave of Cecile, the niece of the rich widow, who looked so pretty and engaging young lady all over; and what is more, she acted as such with an exactness of taste that was highly commendable.

As we have said, Mr. HOCKEY has previously appeared in Hongkong as the Marquis de Frontignac, and he has more than made up for his former triumph on this occasion. Although a veteran amateur, Mr. HOCKEY never makes the mistake of relying too much upon his reputation and experience. He is as conscientious, careful and painstaking as the most professional actor, and great measure, he never fails to give full justice to his part. Probably the title role last night is one of his best characters, although many pleasing shades of the past fit before us as we thus write; and Mr. HOCKEY, as the brilliant and gaily-dressed Marquis, who is depicted as a broken Marquis-cobbler, will long be remembered in the history and records of the A. D. C. We have often said that, when Mr. Traeb in the higher walks, there is a certainty of success. So ever he has the character of the last night in "Wonderful Woman," Mr. HOCKEY's delineation of the Marquis was a worthy representation in every way. His bearing and his every movement all through—not to speak of his dress, which was perfect—were in admirable harmony with the correct conception of the character. He was the well-tried courtier; and his manly nobility burst forth in his indignant renunciation of the money value of his title, when he threw away the purse of gold, cast off his wedding coat, and stalked out of the house of the cobbler, who had cheated him out of the marriage contract for her own ambitious ends. As the would-be cobbler, he was subdued but still the patriotic in bearing and manner; and in his familiar dialogue with Cecile and his sharp word-passages with his yet impudent Marchioness, he showed himself to be every inch an actor of the highest order. Mr. Traeb as Cecile was, as we have hinted, in his element. His appearance was simply irresistible, and his sallies were a certain sign for uproarious mirth throughout the entire piece. As Mr. HOCKEY is a master in the line of the character of Mr. Traeb in his "Care, study and much practice have much to do with the result in both cases, no doubt; but the audience sees none of these—only the outcome of perfect ease, and irresistible, unalloyed enjoyment. Cecile is a character which gives the fullest play to the wonderful abilities of Mr. Traeb; and his admirable seizure of all the points of the piece, together with his faultless play, showed how thoroughly he had mastered the spirit of the character and its place in the drama. Some of the scenes could not have been better rendered in any theatre anywhere; and Cecile was not only the droll, good-natured cobbler all over; but he was just such a cobbler that was required for the harmony of the entire cast on this occasion. Viscount de Millefleur was undertaken by Mr. CRISPARKLE, and he did it with exceeding well dressed, he acted the part of the smart, shallow, and affected dandy of the period, with considerable effect. As Chamberlain to the King his management and address at the interviews with the infatuated Marchioness were not wanting in skill, and the part he took in the *disengagement*, when he showed to Lady the hopelessness of her endeavours to shine in Court without her husband, was well done. Mr. Leslie, as Rodolphe, the artist, was fairly successful, but he did not justify the expectations of his friends. He is a thoroughly capable actor, and he may have been given in some measure to the character assigned to him being inappropriate; but we suspect that Mr. Leslie may have been attempting too much of late. His previous successes clearly show that he did not do himself ill justice on this occasion, although it must be admitted that the character of Rodolphe is not an easy or desirable one to fill. The Tatloo (Mr. Lauren) had but a few words to say, but he made his how to a Hongkong audience with credit to himself; and he was kicked out by the cobbler-cobbler style. Cecile's part was called before the curtain, and most enthusiastically applauded on the fall of the curtain.

The singing force of "The Area Belle" concluded the performance; and when we say that it was played truly without vulgarity by all engaged, we are not saying much. Cecile (Mrs. Bernard) was as brightly and full of fun as if she had never studied the characters of high comedy, and her three-in-hand love-making was carried on in the most amusing style and with the most hilarious and exquisitely funny remarks. Madame Cherran (as Mrs. Crocker) was the bounding lady of the

house, and played her part with the carefulness peculiar to this popular amateur. Pitcher (the Policeman) and Tesser (the Guardsman) were successfully represented in the persons of Mr. Crisparkle and Mr. Leslie; and the fun elicited by the antics of these cupboard-hunters was fast and furious. Mr. Traeb was capably got up as the Milkman, and the roars of laughter that followed his appeals to his "heart" were loud and hearty. The Stage Manager deserves a word of praise, as there appeared to be nothing wanting in the machinery and furniture of his department. The Band of the 27th Infantry, under Band Sergeant Haasard, furnished the music in the intervals.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ENGLISH MAIL, per P. & O. str. *Gatolier*, may be expected to reach this city on Saturday, the 5th March.

THE delivery of the French mail was begun at 11.20 this morning.

Dr. Blannerhasset stated, taking advantage of the meeting this afternoon at the V. R. C. premises, that the application was still before the Governor as to their being allowed to re-erect the new bath-house some ten feet further out. As soon as the plans received the Governor's sanction, Mr. Bird, the architect would put the work in hand. It would be of wood, as it had been found that iron would be too expensive.

THE Government Central School was re-opened yesterday, after the Chinese New-year holidays; and strange to say, notwithstanding recent events, the public confidence in the school appears rather to increase than otherwise. More applications for admission were made than could be complied with; and the numbers on the rolls (considerably over 400) are far more than can be conveniently accommodated in the present building.

A MEETING was held this afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club to make arrangements for the Athletic Meeting, 1881. All interested were requested by advertisement to attend. Mr. Friend, in the absence of Mr. Jackson, presided; and there were present some fifty or sixty gentlemen. Mr. Blannerhasset consented to take up the duties of Secretary for the annual meeting. Tuesday, March 22d, was fixed as the day of the meeting, which would be postponed if necessary. It was decided that the events should be open as before. The Patrons &c., were allowed to stand as before, Admiral Wiles being placed on the list in place of Admiral Coote. Mr. Munro and Commander Cheyne had gone home since last meeting. The vacancies were left to be filled up by the Committee. The penalties, it was agreed, should be, not only against the winners of last year's contests but also against the winners of those of the previous year. It was left to the Committee to say whether the penalties should be cumulative in cases where the same competitor had carried off the prize in the same competition two years in succession. On the suggestion of Mr. Sampson, who won the bicycle race last year, it was agreed that the last year's winner be penalised, the penalty to be left to the Committee. In the quarter-mile race, last year's winner and that of the same event the year before, should, it was agreed, be also penalised by the Committee. A suggestion was made that wrestling (Westmorland and Cumberland styles) should form part of the programme. This was left to the Committee. There was no other business.

We noticed some time since that a concert would be given shortly to enable some addition to be made to the books of the Marine Library. The programme submitted is most attractive and varied, and implies that the entertainment will be of a most pleasurable character. We understand the concert will be held in the Recreation Room, North Barracks, at 9 p.m. on Friday, the 4th. The programme is as follows:—
Marche..... *Héroïque de Fiançailles* Schubert.
Duet..... *When a Little* Mazzinghi.
Solo..... *My Love* Sheil.
Duet..... *The Thru* Sheil.
Solo..... *As it fell upon a day* Bishop.
Solo..... *Parting* Warner.
Duet..... *When the wind blows* Smart.
Chorus..... *From "Sorcerer"* Sullivan.
Solo..... *Toy Symphony* Sullivan.
Quintette..... *I rejoice that I'm a Soldier* Sullivan.
Solo..... *Oh! the sweetest melody* Sullivan.
Duet..... *Tell me my heart* Bishop.
Trio..... *To this loving heart* Von Suppé.
Song..... *The up and down motion* Sullivan.
The *Torpedo and the Whale*, Andran.
"God Save the Queen."

RETURNS of Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Feb. 27:—

	European.	Chinese.
Mon. Feb. 21st,	57	533
Tues. 22nd,	5	335
Wed. 23rd,	2	412
Thurs. 24th,	2	315
Fri. 25th,	68	492
Sat. 26th,	29	569
Sun. 27th,	Sunday.	
Totals	150	2,448
Grand total,	2,598.	

THE following passengers have been booked at Home:—
From Marseilles, Feb. 6.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brand and child. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Neil Macleod, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. J. McKie, Mrs. Russell.
From Marseilles, Feb. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrison. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Forest, Mr. Colin Jamieson.
From Southampton, Jan. 10.—To Shanghai: Com. G. Atkinson.
From Brindisi, Jan. 31.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson.
From Southampton, Feb. 2.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Kate Gray. To Hongkong: Rev. and Mrs. Smith.

From Southampton, Feb. 16.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Haselwood and two children.

THE following is from the Melbourne Argus, Dec. 11th, and although all the contents are not now here, it will be of interest to our readers:—

The steamship *Bowen*, of the E. and A. S. Co., arrived yesterday morning from Hongkong, Foo-chow and Sydney. This company, which has relinquished the mail contract with the Queensland Government, is to direct its energies towards developing still further the trade between China and Australia, and for this purpose two new steamers are being built to supplement the strength of the company's fleet. These will be something like the *Memphis* as carrying, but will be of greater speed, and will have only accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The saloons and state cabins, however, will be on the same style of elegance and thorough comfort as those of the present steamers. The *Bowen* will return to Sydney under the charge of Captain Green, Captain Miller, who brought her round, being on his way home to bring out one of the new vessels. The *Bowen*, when at Hongkong, was ordered up to Foo-chow to take in tea, and sailed on the 8th ult. She arrived at the Pagoda anchorage on the 8th, and after taking in 1,200 tons of tea, left for the colonies on the 11th ult. Thursday Island was reached on the 24th ult., Cleveland on the 25th, Cleveland Bay the 27th, and Knapall Bay on the 29th. Thence she sailed on the following day for Moreton Bay, and left there on the 2nd inst., arriving at Sydney on the morning of the 4th inst. After discharging cargo the *Bowen* left for Melbourne at half-past 6 p.m. on the 7th, and passed Wilson's Promontory at half-past 7 p.m. on the 9th. Port Phillips Heads being entered at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Bowen*, when in the China Sea, between Singapore and Hongkong, was caught in a typhoon, and was blown to Foo-chow, and thence to the Philippines strong N.E. monsoons prevailed. Light variable winds and fine weather were afterwards met with to Sydney. Thence forth northwesterly breezes continued to the Dromedary, whence the *Bowen* had to contend against a strong S.W. gale to the Heads. By means of the pumps made at headquarters the services of the pursers in the company's steamers are to be dispensed with, and this will be Mr. Tonge's last visit.

(London & China Express, January 21.)
Latest Mail Arrives.—Yokohama (via San Francisco) Dec. 8, Shanghai 10, Foo-chow 10, Hongkong 15. The P. and O. mail, with the advents dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, yesterday. The *Bowen*, which left San Francisco, was received on the 19th inst. The *Bowen*, which left San Francisco, was received on the 19th inst. The *Bowen*, which left San Francisco, was received on the 19th inst.

The directors of the P. and O. Company have appointed Mr. Thomas Sutherland as chairman, in succession to Mr. W. R. R. de Salis, who resigned his office on the 1st inst. An agreement has been entered into by the directors of the P. and O. Company, in relation to the sugar industry in the United Kingdom, is about to be commenced by the Council of the Anti-Sugar Bounty League, with the view of calling attention to foreign bounties, which, in the opinion of the Council, are destroying the sugar refining trade in England.

The *Arcton*, P. and O. Co.'s steamer, was reported Jan. 19 disabled off Shanghai, in the Red Sea, but has since arrived at Suva, 16 hours before contract time. The accident was caused by the breaking of the high pressure piston-rod, the only one spare on board, it was fitted at sea, and she proceeded without serious delay. The mail ex *Arcton* left Alexandria yesterday.

Colonel Prjevalsky arrived in St. Petersburg on the 18th inst. He is a Russian explorer before the Imperial Geographical Society on the 27th. He intends to publish a detailed account of his interesting explorations in China and Tibet. It appears that he will meet Professor Nordenskjöld, who returned to St. Petersburg on the 17th, having been on a mission to the coast of Behring and Hingpo on account of the floating ice in the Gulf.

The barque *Chien*, Captain Thirkell, bound to Hongkong, while being towed down the Thames, on the 17th inst., ran into a dense fog, in Gallions Reach, and in rounding the point, struck the *Queen*, of Windsor (N.S.), lying at anchor off Becton Gasworks; the former had anchor and main topgallant masts, jibboom, and mainmast carried away, and has returned to the West India Dock.

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SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Wednesday, March 2.

BARBAROUS LIT-TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

MAK APANG and TANG AHO, were charged by the Attorney General, with assaulting a girl thirteen years of age, named Mak Tai Yau, and thereby causing actual bodily harm to the said Mak Tai Yau. Both the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and a jury was empanelled consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs R. Fraser-Smith, J. Duffey, A. F. de Remedios, G. R. Stuart, F. J. d'Almeida, J. F. Ribeiro, and J. Kyle.

The evidence has for the most part already appeared in the reports of the case when before the Police Magistrate. The child Mak Tai Yau appears to have resided with the two prisoners for about a year, and was, she says, bought by them, her father being dead. During the whole of the time the child was said to have been treated with general cruelty and neglect by both defendants, and on two particular occasions, namely on or about the 3rd November, and the 3rd December last, the two particular assaults were made with which the prisoners are charged. On one of these occasions, it was stated by a witness that the child was hung up by the hands by the second prisoner and beaten by the first with a piece of firewood causing a fracture of the leg, just above the ankle, and another time she was burnt on the arm with a hot iron. The child was also contused and the skin broken, and some of the marks on the arms were those of burns, while others were caused by a rattan. The girl was also in a very low and emaciated condition, caused partly by want of food and partly by ill usage and neglect, and was still unable to use the broken leg.

In defence a statement was made by the first prisoner admitting having beaten the girl with a rattan, on account of her dirty habits, but denying having broken her leg or burnt her, the former accident having been caused by a fall.

A witness was called by the first prisoner who stated that the first prisoner had beaten the girl with a rattan, but that the broken leg was caused by a fall which took place about the end of December last, and that a doctor had been called in by the second prisoner to cure the leg, and that the girl was afterwards cured.

After his Lordship had summed up and read over the evidence brought forward, the jury found both the prisoners guilty unanimously.

Sentence deferred.

Sentence deferred.

Sentence deferred.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

(Before Capt. H. G. Thomsett.)

Wednesday, March 2.

REFUSAL BY DUTY ON BOARD SHIP.

FOUR MALAYS, Awong, Leon, Chai, and Jolo, seamen of the German barque *Thule*, were charged by the master, C. F. Siles, with refusal of duty on board that ship on the 19th February.

Complainant said the defendants were on the articles; they signed at Bangkok. On the 15th ult., the ship was in the Comopolitan Dock, after clearing and waiting for that day without permission. He had them arrested and they were returned to the ship when she was about to sail on the 19th ult. They then refused to work. Gave them then into the charge of the police. Went to Canton and returned last Wednesday. Asked for the case to be heard to-day, as he had to return to Canton to his ship.

All the defendants stated that they had been beaten by the Captain on the voyage. The Captain admitted having struck the defendants in harbour; he admitted having struck the second at sea, but not the other two.

The first defendant was discharged; the others were sentenced to one week's hard labour at the order of the Captain.

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. Ng Chuy, Acting Police Magistrate.)
Wednesday, March 2.

BREACH OF THE OPTIM ORDINANCE.
Lai Muk Siu, a tailor, convicted of having been found in possession of a quantity of prepared opium on the 1st inst., was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The prisoner's house was at No. 15 Third Street, and there was found a pot of opium concealed beneath a bed, as well as five horn boxes, containing prepared opium, a pair of scales, and a quantity of the raw drug hidden in various parts of the house. Two informers gave evidence to the effect that they had more than once purchased opium from the prisoner.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Li Akai, a bricklayer, for being in unlawful possession of four jackets, two pairs of trousers, a shirt, and a piece of cloth, on the 28th ult., was fined \$5, in default one month's hard labour.

LAU AYUN, who was charged with stealing copper ornaments, the property of the Dock Company, on the 1st, was fined \$2, in default six days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.
John MacBride admitted that he had been knocking about the Colony for the last six months; he was destitute, had nothing to eat and no place to sleep. He was convicted of being a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced to seven days' hard labour. He had been four times previously convicted; in November last, of a charge similar to the above, and in July of last, of disorderly behaviour, and in January and April of drunkenness.

For stealing a bundle of firewood value about three cents on the 2nd inst., Wong Asau was sentenced to four days' hard labour.

Lau Ayun, charged with the larceny from the person, of a cap, valued at 20 cents, was ordered to suffer four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Chan Ayun, for stealing a pair of shoes, and a jacket, value \$1, on the 1st inst., was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Wong Asung, a hawker, who pleaded guilty of stealing a pair of earrings from a woman in the Foh Lok Theatre on the evening of the 1st inst., was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for two hours at the scene of the offence. He had been twice previously convicted on one for street gambling and once for larceny.

This is clearly an infraction of the treaty understanding between China and Europe, but it is nevertheless permitted by the Chinese.

LAND IN HONGKONG.

It must be very gratifying to all who are imbued with pro-Chinese ideas to notice the manner in which the natives in Hongkong are acquiring land. The information which was given by the Government Gazette shows pretty clearly that the Europeans are being forced out of the town and are going to the hill for the purpose of residence, only retaining offices on the level. If this encroachment goes on much longer the offices will be taken up also, and then the Colony will become purely Chinese. The matter is becoming seriously important. It is somewhat difficult to understand why this rapid encroachment is taking place, unless it is at once conceded that the capital of the Colony is in the hands of the Chinese. If this is so it must also be granted that the Europeans are giving up the commercial successes, and are not making sufficient profits to enable them to compete in the bidding, whatever plots of land are put up for sale. On the other hand, however, this state of things cannot be agreed to, therefore, an elucidation of the problem must be sought for in another direction. Perhaps the Europeans begin to imagine that when their interests and those of the Chinese clash, the latter will be protected, while they themselves will have every obstacle put in their way. This being so, it is not at all surprising that they should be so ready to give up the advantages of the colony, and to retire to the hills, where they are only troubled and annoyed to anticipate if the old residences in the European part of the colony are occupied by the natives. Nothing has yet been brought forward as an explanation of the encroachment of the Chinese, except the large prices to be got by holders for suitable sites, and it would be interesting to have the opinion of the inhabitants on the subject; they might possibly be able to give some information in a matter which is of the utmost importance, and which calls for more than passing consideration.—*China Express.*

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

During the last week many rumours have been current as to the likelihood of war between China and Japan arising out of the difficulty with regard to the Loochoo Islands. We have, however, received no reliable information to warrant belief in these rumours, but the Japanese Minister at the Chinese Legation in Peking, who arrived here yesterday, has said, he has been recalled from Tokyo. Whether the movement of these high officials are the result of a breach of diplomatic negotiations is uncertain. There is no reliable information on the point, but it was asserted some time ago that the Japanese Minister had been granted leave of absence. Indeed so far as the Chinese Minister to Japan is concerned, it has often been reported that he had been recalled, and that his successor had been appointed. We therefore place little weight on the movements of these high officials, and we think that a rupture between China and Japan is imminent. But the arrival here yesterday of the Japanese man-of-war *Kongo Kan* is an event of some importance, especially as her departure, with sealed orders, from Yokohama, gave cause for speculation. We take the following from the *Yokohama Herald*, which paper translates it from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

"The departure of the *Kongo Kan* seems to have been connected with some very important affair. Even the officers, engineers and others, who have been known where she was going, then being simply ordered to depart hurriedly. Extra provisions in the shape of 150 bags of rice, and large quantities of ammunition, &c., were taken on board, and everything arranged for a distant cruise. Her first trip was an early hour of the 4th, and she left at 1 p.m. It is widely rumoured in Yokohama that she is to proceed to Shanghai, but we (the correspondent) do not vouch for this. When, however, we see that Mr. Miyamoto, one of the Chief Secretaries of the Foreign Department, who has recently returned from China, embarked on her at 11 a.m., and that many thousands of pairs of *yagris* (straw sandals) were taken by her, we can see that she was not going on an ordinary cruise."

Writing on the same subject, the *Herald* says:—China's difficulty with Russia was Japan's opportunity for the settlement of the Loochoo question. At one time it was confidently given out that General Grant's advice had been taken, and that the group of Islands known as the Loochoos had been partitioned between the two Empires, China taking those nearest to her own territory, and Japan those in proximity to her own coast; but it would seem that the Chinese Cabinet has only been temporising until such time as her Russian embarrassment had some prospect of arrangement, and that now her attitude towards Japan has become decidedly hostile, so much so indeed, that war between the two countries seems more probable than peace, unless some new solution of the dispute should develop itself. A rumour reaches us that the Japanese Minister has already left Peking, and in the event of a rupture between the two countries, a step significant, conjecture can only be indulged in. It may mean a rupture of diplomatic relations, or that he is returning to Tokyo to discuss the situation, or that he is awaiting at Tientsin the receipt of further instructions. That something urgent is important, or the *Yagris* is not to be questioned. The sudden departure of the *Kongo Kan*, under secret orders, for China, is indicative of trouble being apprehended in that quarter; the *Kongo Kan* took despatches, and a number of official orders with the Minister and a number of the Legation, who if hostilities are really threatened, will most likely be brought back by her. The relations between Japan and China have been much strained, and are now to be critical indeed.

It is believed that China does not regard with a friendly eye the Japanese settlement on the Korean territory, and probably one of the first measures that the Japanese Government would have to take, in the event of actual hostilities with China, would be that of despatching ships to flog the Japanese settlers back to their own country, and to protect their religion among the people. Even the Chinese are excluded. The Korean and Chinese relations are not reciprocal, the former enjoying many privileges and advantages which are not accorded to the latter in Korea. The ruling class, guided by this, and indeed all Chinese relations with the surrounding nations, and for that part also, theoretically, all foreign countries, is the magnanimity and generosity of the Chinese Emperor. The Koreans seem to Peking to pay tribute and to be the first to open up long closed country to western intercourse. What the outcome of present Russian tendencies and aspirations may be it is of course impossible to say. The country is not so poor as its inhabitants would make it appear. They have hitherto had an object in representing their country as barren and devoid of wealth. The precious metals exist in abundance, and it is said to be well wooded. They have hitherto shown great dislike to permitting foreigners to enter the country. Some French missionaries have successfully disguised themselves, learned the language, and propagated their religion among the people. Even the Chinese are excluded. The Korean and Chinese relations are not reciprocal, the former enjoying many privileges and advantages which are not accorded to the latter in Korea. The ruling class, guided by this, and indeed all Chinese relations with the surrounding nations, and for that part also, theoretically, all foreign countries, is the magnanimity and generosity of the Chinese Emperor. The Koreans seem to Peking to pay tribute and to be the first to open up long closed country to western intercourse. What the outcome of present Russian tendencies and aspirations may be it is of course impossible to say. The country is not so poor as its inhabitants would make it appear. They have hitherto had an object in representing their country as barren and devoid of wealth. The precious metals exist in abundance, and it is said to be well wooded. They have hitherto shown great dislike to permitting foreigners to enter the country. Some French missionaries have successfully disguised themselves, learned the language, and propagated their religion among the people. Even the Chinese are excluded.

Under apprehension of possible war with China, no more gold and silver is to be debased from the Japanese Treasury to aid in sustaining the paper currency, and, except in payment for Krupp guns for fortifying the salient points of the coast, and for such warlike stores as are considered indispensable, the Government's expenditure abroad is to be curtailed within narrow limits.—*N. Y. C. News.*

Fifty-two persons died in England last year, leaving fortunes of £100,000 and upwards. Three of them left more than a million.—The Duke of Portland, £1,500,000; Mr. John Williams, of Carnarvon Castle, Cornwall, £1,000,000, and Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Timbervent, Lancashire, £1,300,000.

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DESCRIPTION OF A CHINESE "BENEVOLENT" SOCIETY.

The Kwang Chow Society, a fair representative of the Chinese Companies that hold their resident countrymen in California in their grasp, has its headquarters in a building situated upon Pine Street, near Kearny. The interior of the building proper is reached by traversing a narrow passage. On either side are parked rows of paper, which set forth the names of persons donating sums ranging from one dollar to twenty. Entrance is gained by a side door, as the main portals are seldom open, save when the Directors hold a meeting, or upon some auspicious day.

The apartments on the ground floor consist of an eating room and an apartment for opium-smoking at the rear; a large hall, hung with Chinese inscriptions and pictures; high-backed chairs, ranged in precise and methodical order, a large centre-table and a number of lamps complete the furniture of the room. This apartment is utilised as the board room, where meetings take place.

The Secretary has a private sleeping apartment, which he uses as an office. The present incumbent is a literary graduate from Peking, and wears a red button of the second division of the grade of the Mandarin of the Empire. He has been attached to the Chinese Government service in Formosa and the Peking province, and has only been in California about two years. Judging by the Chinese standard of literary merit, this gentleman is probably the most educated man amongst the Celestials in California. The Kwang Chow Company has upon its roll 18,000 members, all born within the district of Kwang-chow Foo, or the Canton City Prefecture. It was established about twenty-five years ago for the ostensible purpose of receiving and taking care of the Chinese who belong to its particular district, upon their arrival in this State. Its organisation consists of six prominent merchants, who elect a President, three Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, and inspectors, three in number. The directors, upon the arrival of a steamer, or vessel with Chinese passengers, go on board. Generally there is amongst the passengers arriving a Chinaman who is deputised by the agents of the Company in Hongkong to make certain inquiries from the passengers, and to direct the voyage. The information thus obtained he gives to the inspectors, who make additional research in the same line. The inspectors determine to what Company the men are to be assigned according to the district whence they come. They then take down the immigrants, and direct their destination, what he is going to do, and his friends in the city, if he has any. Should he have none they hire an express wagon and drive him to the hall or "muyim," filling him in food and lodging for a few days. Inquiries for the names of the Chinese are made from the members of the Guild, the newly-arrived heathen is packed off to any point where he can be employed. No matter where he goes, or what part of the country he works in, the agents of the Company cannot find him. In every town and city of the United States, Chinese have located themselves these societies have Chinese acting under their instructions. If the immigrant become sick or indigent he has to shift for himself. During the time he has remained in the inspectors' charge, should he be unable to pay for any money he is made to discharge a goodly portion, which is spent in either a convivial entertainment or an opium-smoking orgy. No Chinaman here can return home without the knowledge of his Company, and none is allowed to depart without submitting to a search of the books, and on fictitious accounts for imaginary services and proportioned to the supposed financial condition of the victim. In nearly every instance the Celestial, in order to avoid trouble not only here, but also upon his return to China, pays the amount demanded by these extortioners. The influence of the Company extends to China, and the offender against its laws is pursued relentlessly there. Even his family comes in for a share of oppression. The Company also claims and exercises, through its Directors, the right of disposing of any of its members of any nature. Its system of espionage, extending to every part of the State as well as to China, makes it a secret tribunal of great power. The temple dedicated to the *grand god*, whose protection extends over the city of Canton and its inhabitants, the right of the *grand god*, is situated in the upper floor of the premises. The walls are hung with tablets gorgeously painted and lacquered in bright colours. The inscriptions are expressions of Celestial good wishes culled from the writings of Confucius and Mencius, and bearing the names of the donors of the Chinese year when the donation was made. Upon a narrow table—the front of which is richly carved wood, heavily gilded with scenes illustrative of the life of an old Buddhist priest celebrated in the religious annals of the Chinese—the *grand god* is seated, surrounded by a yellow crapa veil, the figure of the god is seen. Pots of sandalwood in chips, joss-sticks and offerings are placed before him. On either side are vases containing silk floss, embroidered with dragons and clouds, and a pair of incense burners, Chinese battle-axes and sign-boards, setting forth the heroic virtues bestowed upon the god by various emperors at different periods. There is an attendant who sells little wax candles, joss-sticks and Chinese incense, setting forth luck and unlikeness to the Chinese. This individual drives a good trade during the New Year and other holidays.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Modern journalism, it is acknowledged on all hands, has effected almost marvellous changes in modern society. With the increase of political and society journals, grace in letter-writing has lost much ground. The reason is not far to seek; in a high-pressure age our thinking is done for us, and it is laid on the breakfast table along with our morning paper and coffee, together with the report of the Parliamentary speeches of the previous night. De Troville has said that "the newspaper does the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not need to be sought, but labours to you in his own accord and briefly talks to you every day of common wall, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. I suppose that they only serve to protect freedom, and to diminish their importance; they maintain civilisation." Long after the beginning of this century the *Dublin University Magazine* remarked that "the fault of the age is its prying curiosity into personal details. Like the French *magazine*, it likes to know how we live, how we think, how we feel. Authors have, now-a-days, caught the cue from the public, and before they tell us what they have not to say, always begin with an account of who it is that says it. Almost all the latter school of writers begin by taking the reader under the arm, and will not let you go until you have been out. A grave reserve is our national manner; why only are authors to fling themselves into the arms of the public, and tell out all about who they are and what they write, before ever the public have thought of asking them?"

